

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

A champion brave, alert and strong... To aid the right, oppose the wrong.

Vol. 1.]

Camp Douglas, U. T., Friday-Morning, March 18, 1864.

[No. 61.]

Daily Union Vedette,

PUBLISHED EVERY MORNING, EXCEPT SUNDAYS

CAMP DOUGLAS, UTAH TERRITORY,

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN,

California & Nevada Territory Volunteers

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S. M. BLAIR,

ATTORNEY GENERAL for the Territory of Utah, will attend to all business in the U. S. District Court, also, in the Territorial District Court, to be held in G. S. L. City at the March Term, 1864, that may be intrusted to his care, in a manner satisfactory. Except business where the Territory is a party. feb11/64

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From all settlements in Southern Utah, including the Cotton country, and all settlements in San Pete County, on Wednesdays, 5 P. M.
From Fillmore City, and all settlements between Fillmore and Salt Lake City, on Wednesdays and Saturdays, 5 P. M.
From Alpine City and Cedar Valley, on Fridays, 5 P. M.

The Red, White and Blue.

Last evening I went to a party,
And being well known by the host;
He gave me a welcoming, hearty,
And called upon me for a toast.

I looked at my wine for a moment,
Admiring its delicate hue;
And then I said, gravely and slowly,
"THE LADIES—the red, white and blue."

"How RED are the cheeks, when we ask them
To let us become the cashiers!
Not roses themselves could be redder,
Though trying for numberless years."

"How WHITE is the bride at the altar,
Whom every one honors and loves,
As though she herself took the halter,
Instead of the wretch in white gloves!"

"But, oh! when they come to be matrons,
(You husbands know well, it is true,)
No violet reared in the garden
Can be more confoundingly BLUE!"

I knew by the silence that followed,
How terribly harsh was my doom,
The ladies took hold of my collar,
And kicked me right out of the room.

The Escape from Libby Prison—an Interesting Narrative.

The officers who escaped from Libby Prison, give the following very interesting statements relative to their manner of escape, in February last:

Over two months ago, the officers confined in Libby Prison conceived the idea of effecting their own exchange, and after the matter had been seriously discussed by some seven or eight of them, they undertook to dig for a distance toward a sewer running into the basin. This they proposed doing by commencing at a point in the cellar, near a chimney. This cellar was directly under the hospital, and was the receptacle for refuse straw, thrown from the beds when they were changed, and for other refuse matter. Above the hospital was a room for officers, and above that, yet another room. The chimney ran through all these rooms, and the prisoners, who were in the secret, improvised a rope and night after night let working parties down, who successfully prosecuted their excavating operations.

The dirt was hid under the straw and other refuse matter in the cellar, and it was tramped down so as not to present too great a bulk. When the working party had got to a considerable distance underground, it was found difficult to hand the dirt back by hand, and a spittoon which had been furnished the officers in one of the rooms was made to serve the purpose of a cart. A string was attached to it and it was run in the tunnel, and, as soon as filled, was drawn out and the dirt deposited under the straw. But after hard work and digging with finger-nails, knives and chisels, a number of feet, the working party found themselves stopped by piles driven in the ground. These were at least a foot in diameter. But they were not discouraged. Penknives, or any other articles that would cut, were called for, and after chipping, chipping, chipping for a long time, the piles were severed, and the tunnelers commenced again and in a few moments reached the sewer.

But here an unexpected obstacle met their further progress. The stench from the sewers and the flow of filthy water was so great that one of the party fainted, and was dragged out more dead than alive, and the project in that direction had to be abandoned. The failure was communicated to a few others beside those

who had first thought of escape, and then a party of seventeen, after viewing the premises and surroundings, concluded to tunnel under Carey street. On the opposite side of this street from the prison, was a sort of carriage house or outhouse, and the project was to dig under the street and emerge from under or near the house. There was a high fence around it, and the guard was outside of this fence. The prisoners then commenced to dig at the other side of the chimney, and after a few handfuls of dirt had been removed they found themselves stopped by a stone wall, which proved afterwards to be three feet thick. The party were by no means undaunted, and with penknives and pocket-knives they commenced operations upon the stone and mortar.

After nineteen days and nights' hard work they again struck the earth beyond the wall, and pushed their work forward. Here, too, (after they had got some distance under ground,) the friendly spittoon was brought into requisition, and the dirt was hauled out in small quantities. After digging for some days the question arose whether they had not reached the point aimed at; and in order, if possible, to test the matter, Capt. Gallagher, of the 2d Ohio regiment, pretended that he had a box in the carriage-house over the way, and desired to search it out. This carriage-house, it is proper to state, was used as a receptacle for boxes and goods sent to prisoners from the North, and the recipients were often allowed to go, under guard, across the street to secure their property. Capt. Gallagher was granted permission to go there, and as he walked across under guard, he, as well as he could, paced off the distance, and concluded that the street was about fifty feet wide.

On the 6th or 7th of February the working party supposed they had gone a sufficient distance, and commenced to dig upwards. When near the surface they heard the rebel guards talking above them, and discovered they were some two or three feet yet outside the fence.

The displacing of a stone made considerable noise, and one of the sentinels called to his comrade and asked him what the noise meant. The guards, after listening a few minutes, concluded that nothing was wrong, and returned to their beats. This hole was stopped up by inserting into the crevice a pair of old pantaloons filled with straw, and by bolsting the whole up with boards, which they secured from the floors, etc., of the prison. The tunnel was then continued some six or seven feet more, and when the working party supposed they were about ready to emerge to daylight, others in the prison were informed that there was a way now open for escape. One hundred and nine of the prisoners decided to make the attempt to get away. Others refused, fearing the consequences if they were recaptured; and others yet (among whom were Gen. Neal Dow) declined to make the attempt because (as they said) they did not desire to have their Government policy of exchange. Colonel Rose, of New York, Col. Kendrick, of Tenn., Captain Jones, Lieut. Bradford, and others, informed Gen. Dow that they could not see how making their escape would affect the policy of ex-

change. Their principle was that it was their personal right to escape if they could, and their duty to their Government to make the attempt.

About 8½ o'clock on the evening of the 9th, the prisoners started out, Col. Rose, of New York, leading the van. Before starting, the prisoners had divided themselves into squads of two, three and four, and each squad was to take a different route, and after they were out were to push for the Union lines as fast as possible. It was the understanding that the working party was to have an hour's start of the other prisoners, and, consequently, the rope ladder in the cellar was drawn out. Before the expiration of the hour, however, the other prisoners became impatient, and were let down through the chimney successfully into the cellar.

Col. W. P. Kendrick, of West Tennessee; Capt. D. J. Jones, of the 1st Kentucky cavalry; and Lieut. R. Y. Bradford, of the 2d West Tennessee, were detailed as a rear guard, or rather to go out last; and from a window Col. K. and his companions could see the fugitives walk out of a gate at the other end of the enclosure of the carriage house, and fearlessly move off. The aperture was so narrow that but one man could get through at a time, and each squad carried with them provisions in a haversack. At midnight a false alarm was created, and the prisoners made considerable noise in getting to their respective quarters. Providentially, however, the guard suspected nothing wrong, and in a few moments the exodus was again commenced. Col. Kendrick and his companions looked with some trepidation upon the movements of the fugitives, as some of them exercising but little discretion moved boldly out of the enclosure into the glare of the gas-light. Many of them were, however, in citizen's dress, and as all the rebel guards wear the United States uniform, but little suspicion could be excited, even if the fugitives had been accosted by a guard.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock the lamps were extinguished in the streets, and then the exit was more safely accomplished. There were many officers who desired to leave, who were so weak and feeble that they were dragged through the tunnel by main force and carried to places of safety, until such time as they would be able to move on their journey. At 2 o'clock, Capt. Jones, Col. Kendrick, and Lieut. Bradford passed out in the order in which they are named, and as Col. Kendrick emerged from the hole he heard the guard within a few feet of him sing out, "Post No. 7, half-past two in the morning and all's well." Col. K. says he could hardly resist the temptation of saying, "not so well as you think, except for the Yanks." Lieut. Bradford was entrusted with the provisions for this squad, and in getting through he was obliged to leave his haversack behind him, as he could not get through with it upon him.

Once out they proceeded up the street keeping in the shade of the buildings, and passed eastwardly through the city.

A description of the route pursued by this party and of the tribulations through which they passed, will give some idea of the rough time they all had of it. Colonel Kendrick, had be-

[Continued to Fourth Page.]

DAILY UNION VEDETTE.

FRIDAY MORNING, MARCH 18, 1864

"Swear not at All."—(Scripture)

Milton Howe, an erratic individual of poetic instincts and paternal proclivities, has worked himself into a passion, and like a good many other folks, when he gets in a passion he takes to swearing. Now most men, when they are laboring under both these bad habits, to-wit: passion and swearing—talk at random and shoot wide of the mark. Our attention has been profoundly rivetted by the publication of an affidavit from Howe, relative to the restoration of an infant child to its mother, from whom he rudely wrested it, employing therefor first artifice and then force.

Bro. Howe is a good swearer evidently, and putting on the face of a martyr and of an injured individual, makes out a most doleful complaint. Whether his poetic temperament and fervent imagination are the result of his Miltonic christening, or whether in view of his characteristics in the imaginative line the Milton was added to his name in later years, we know not; but that it is appropriate none can doubt, after reading his affidavit. "Not to put too fine a point on it," Milton stretches the thing considerably; he don't stick to the truth at all times—in fact he exaggerates most wonderfully, and some folks, more harsh in judgment—or rather in the expression thereof—than ourselves, do say that he falsifies in many important particulars. A charitable construction of the whole thing is, that Milton was laboring under a good deal of excitement, and has allowed his imagination to run away with him. In another column will be found a brief Card from Lt. Mathewson, who was in command of the cavalry expedition when it made the infantry raid the other night, and he pronounces the statements of Howe absolutely and unqualifiedly untrue. We have before us counter affidavits which fully rebut most of the statements of Howe, but we do not care to cumber our columns with so much unnecessary discussion. The facts set forth are substantially as we stated them in our paper of the 11th inst., including the violence of Howe and his friends at Farmington, and his brutality—which was pot Miltonic—to his first wife, before she was compelled to seek shelter from his unmanly violence.

We have a word, however, to say about the presumed legal rights of Howe and the action of the Probate Judge in granting the divorce. The Act of the Territorial Legislature relating to divorces, approved March 6th, 1852, prescribes the manner of obtaining a decree from the Probate Judge. After rehearsing the specific causes which will entitle the petitioner to a decree, Sec. 5 (page 163, revised laws of Utah) declares that "the defendant, unless in case of absence heretofore provided for, on his or her part, shall have the right to appear, and shall receive proper and timely warning thereto, etc." Now we undertake to say that this upright Judge, "this Daniel, yea, this second Daniel come to judgment," who would if he could, separate the mother from the suckling babe, violated not only the spirit but the express letter of the law in granting the decree in the absence of the defendant and without notifying her to appear, as was his bounden duty. We are told in the sworn petition of Howe, he stated that he did not know the whereabouts of his absent wife. If he did that, he stated an untruth within the knowledge of the editor of this paper. In the month of May last the now editor of the VEDETTE, happened to be in Farmington, when this same Howe came with Judge Grover—stated the fact that his wife was then at Camp Douglas and asked us to write out a divorce or quit claim to the said Sarah Frances. We thought at the time it was a novel procedure and so remarked, but the Judge "learned in the law" said he would make that all right, and would grant the bill. And so the document was written by us at Howe's dictation, renouncing all claim to Sarah Frances, and that he was satisfied if she was. He moreover, stated that he would render her assistance at any time when she wanted it. This note at his request was delivered by us to Sarah Frances. From all which it appears not only that Howe, but

also the Probate Judge, Grover, knew perfectly well the whereabouts of Sarah Frances. Under such circumstances, Judge Grover has prostituted his Judicial position, and if his term of office has not already expired, as we are told it has, he would be a proper subject of impeachment.

So far as the decree concerning the guardianship of the children is concerned, it would on other grounds, be legally null and void. It is a well settled rule of law, from the earliest English decisions down to the present day, that a suckling infant cannot, even in case of divorce, be torn from its mother's breast, except under the most remarkable circumstances, and that she has, by the law of nature as well as of man, the right to her child during its tender years.

But all this has nothing to do with the question. The fact appeared manifest that violence had been used by a private citizen against a defenceless woman entitled to protection, and only so much force was used as was necessary to restore the *status quo ante bellum*. And as we have said before, Mr. Howe and his sympathizers, if he have any, may rest assured that whenever he or they thus transgress the laws and the rights of others, they may expect the same sort of violence, whereat they are now so wroth. "An eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth," was the old Jewish law, and its application in modern times has been found to work very well on just such occasions as this, and on precisely such coves as Mr. Howe of Farmington. If he had thought that the decree of the Court would stand the test of an honest Judiciary, he had his course open to enforce it legally. But he chose to make himself the executioner of the outrageous decree—and we trust he will abide patiently the consequences which his own rashness brought upon him.

He says he never wrote a note to Mrs. Hyson, as alleged by us. Now this is the merest subterfuge. Mrs. Hyson received the anonymous note printed below, and both she and her husband say that it is in the well known handwriting of S. Milton Howe. As he didn't have to swear to the body of the note, he perhaps did not deem it necessary to sign it, but sent it in a round-about way. It was "strategy, my boy," but such subterfuge is unworthy of Samuel Milton, whose conscience don't usually halt at either signatures or affidavits. We fear we have given too much importance to this decidedly obscure individual, but thought his affidavit deserved at least this passing notice.

"STRATEGY MY BOY!"

The following is the luring missive sent by S. Milton Howe:

To Miss Hyson—I am informed by a friend that Mr. Howe, at Farmington, has sold out and is going to leave in about two weeks' time. My friend don't know where he is, but expects that he is going to start out for the mines. My friend told me that he heard him say that if ever you get Eliza, it will be by soft words. I suppose that Eliza wants to see you before she leaves. You can please yourself whether you go or not. From a PASSER BY.

We call the attention of our readers to the advertisement of Walker Bro's. Go and see their new stock of goods just arrived.

Also to the notice of Mr. Ed. Pennington, who has five shares of stock of the Jordan Mining Company for sale.

Certificate from Lieut. Mathewson.

CAMP DOUGLAS, U. T.,
March 17th, 1864.

I hereby certify that I have read the affidavit of S. Milton Howe, purporting to detail the facts concerning the recapture of the infant child of Mrs. Hyson on the morning of the 10th inst.; and that the same is a tissue of falsehoods, so far as it relates to the facts which transpired at his house between himself and me. He was allowed ample time to prepare breakfast for himself and family. The command did not leave the house until near six o'clock, a. m., and had remained there about an hour and a half. He came to Camp Douglas of his own motion; and at his own request was furnished an ambulance, blankets, etc., to make the trip comfortably; and one was also provided by General Connor to convey him to Salt Lake City, he protesting that he did not wish to return home, but had business in the city.

J. H. MATHEWSON, 1st Lieut,
1st Cav., Nev. Ter'y. Vols.,
in command of detachment.

The Monster Gun of the Age.

The Pittsburg Commercial gives the following interesting account of the casting of a 20-inch gun at the Fort Pitt Works:

One of the most important events in the history of the rebellion, and which inaugurates a new era in the manufacture of heavy guns, took place on Thursday, between twelve and one o'clock, at the Fort Pitt Works. A gun with a calibre of twenty inches diameter, was cast on the Rodman principle, in some twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces. The arrangements for casting this mammoth peice of ordnance were most perfect, and during the process everything worked like clock work. The amount of metal used for this huge gun was eighty-five tons, or one hundred and seventy thousand pounds. The metal was melted in three furnaces, which were charged at five o'clock in the evening. At twenty minutes past twelve everything being in readiness, the three furnaces were simultaneously tapped, and the molten metal was conveyed by means of three conductors to a large reservoir close to the mould. The mould was set perpendicular in a mammoth pit, and was held in position by huge chains suspended from two large cranes of a lifting capacity of forty tons each, and worked by steam. As soon as the reservoir was sufficiently charged, the metal flowed from it into the mould, and in twenty-two minutes from the time of tapping the furnaces, the mould was filled to within a few inches of the top. As the metal settled, the mould was filled by the workmen with metal from the furnaces held in reserve in case of accident. The casting was perfected without the slightest confusion, the whole being done under the immediate superintendence of Mr. Joseph Kave, foreman of the works.

We are indebted to Capt. Joseph M. Knapp for the following statistics, which will give our readers a better idea of the magnitude of her casting:

Weight of gun in the rough,	160,000 lbs.
Weight when finished,	112,000 lbs.
Total length when finished,	20 ft. 3 in.
Length of bore,	17 ft. 6 in.
Maximum diameter,	5 ft. 2 in.
Minimum diameter	2 ft. 10 in.

The gun, it is estimated, will use a spherical shot of half a ton weight, and a small shell of seven hundred and fifty pounds. If the gun was rifled, it is thought it would throw a solid shot of one ton in weight. The amount of powder to be used in charging the gun is estimated from eighty to one hundred pounds. The gun is said to be the largest in the world, and to Pittsburg belongs the honor of adding such a heavy piece of ordnance to the science of war.

The casting of the gun, as we before remarked, was on the hollow core principle, invented by Maj. Rodman, U. S. A. The core consists of an iron cylinder, half an inch in thickness, through which a stream of water is kept continuously running during the process of casting. This cylinder was wrapped with rope covered by sand, and outside of this for a short distance from the mouth of the mould is a sheet iron cylinder. During the casting the water discharged from the core indicated a temperature of from forty to forty-two degrees. The gun will remain in the pit underground during the cooling process, some ten days or two weeks, after which it will be hauled out by means of the large cranes referred to, and removed to the finishing department of the works, where it will be placed in a lathe and finished.

It is not known what disposition will be made of the gun when completed, but it is thought not improbable that it will be placed in some of the defenses of New York harbor. If

so, we would not like to see the safety of the "Black Prince," "Warrior," "Royal Oak" or "Le Gloire," should they attempt an entrance of the harbor with warlike intent. One shot from this monster would crush vessels to pieces.

MURDER OF DR. LIVINGSTONE. THE GRAY CAN TRAVELER.—From the interior of Africa we have the startling news, the most important item of which, however, we think is true. Her Majesty's steamer Ariel, which arrived this week from the Mozambique Coast, announces a letter from the Governor of Sena to the Governor of Quillimane, stating that Dr. Livingstone had been murdered by the natives of Lake Nyassa. A subsequent report prevailed, however, to the effect that he was not killed, but badly wounded.

It is certain that, accompanied with only five Makolo, he had gone up from the Murchison Falls to Lake Nyassa; but judging from previous misstatements from the same quarter, we are not disposed to give any credit to the tragic news now communicated.—From the South African Mail.

FOR SALE.

FIVE Shares of stock in the Jordan Silver Mining Co. at \$50.00 per share. Apply to EDWARD PENNINGTON, Quartermaster's Warehouse, Salt Lake City.

mar18tf

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feb20tf

CITY RESTAURANT.

HYDE & VANCE, Proprietors.

WE would respectfully announce to the citizens of Salt Lake City and vicinity, and particularly the traveling public, that we have just opened a first class Restaurant, on Main street, next door to the Salt Lake House, where we will always be found ready to serve up Meals at all hours, in the best style and on the most reasonable terms.

Congressional.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

The House resumed the consideration of the gold bill. The amendment adopted, was that the obligation to create a sinking fund by the Act of February 25th, 1862, shall not be impaired thereby.

Higby was opposed to the Government going into market with gold in its hands and huckstering to buy its own paper at less than the face of it.

After some debate, the bill with the Senate's amendment, passed by 33 majority.

A bill will be introduced in the Senate to-day, depriving all deserters who may have escaped into the British Provinces, of all future privileges of citizenship, unless they immediately give themselves up for military duty.

WASHINGTON, March 16.

Senate concurred in House amendment to the Gold Bill, which now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law.

WASHINGTON, March 16th.

Senator Conness introduced a bill authorizing the erection of buildings for a Branch Mint at San Francisco; read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance.

Excitement in Kentucky—Conciliatory Address of Governor Bramlett.

CHICAGO, March 16th.

Considerable excitement in Kentucky against the action of the Federal authorities enrolling slaves in that State, preparatory to the draft. Gov. Bramlett issued an address, in Frankfort, Ky., March 16th, in substance as follows:

Fellow Citizens: In view of the disturbance of the popular mind produced by the enrollment of slaves for the army in Kentucky, I have deemed it prudent to make the following suggestions, for the benefit and guidance of the loyal men of Kentucky: Your indignation should not move you to commit acts of violence, nor to unlawful resistance. Standing as we have stood, we shall ever stand for Constitution, Union and enforcement of the laws, but we must meet and correct unjust and unconstitutional legislation by legitimate appeal to the constituted tribunals of Government, and through the ballot box displace those who prevent or abuse the trust committed to them. This is the only true mode of maintaining the Constitution, Union and enforcement of the laws. Merely enrolling the names of slaves does not affect any right of citizens. We should abide by and maintain the laws and pursue in the modes provided the remedy legally afforded. If any violence or wrong to the person or property of any citizen be committed by any officer or soldier against the known laws of the land, make your accusation in the mode prescribed by law, and if the commanding officer refuses to use his utmost endeavors to arrest an officer or soldier under his command so accused, and to hand him over to the civil magistrates for trial when specially advised of

facts, the Executive of this State will prefer charges, demand a court-martial and under the Constitution and in accordance with the law, assert and urge your rights. It is our duty to obey the law until declared by Judicial decision unconstitutional, any citizen whose property may be taken under it for public use, will be entitled under the imperative mandate of the Constitution, to just compensation for private property so taken for public use. Although the present Congress may not do us justice, yet it is safe to rely upon the justice of the American people and an appeal to them will not be unheeded or unanswered.

Foreign News.

HALIFAX, March 16th.

By Arabia, from Liverpool the 5th, Queenstown the 6th: Danish affairs are reported unchanged.

The Arch Duke Maximilian arrived at Paris on the 5th. It is reported he will embark for Mexico on the 25th; all difficulties having been settled.

A Vienna telegram says the mission of the Prussian Minister Manteuffel to Vienna, had the desired result. Austria having consented to a continuance of operations on Jutland. The Federal Diet officially announces that it has received no invitation to Conference.

The Daily News replies to the sneers of the Times at Gen. Banks' general order regulating negro labor and applauds the measure as a necessary preparatory step from slavery to enter freedom.

In the Commons Shaw called attention to the course pursued by the confederate agents in England in fitting out war vessels, and moved for papers on subject. He denounced such proceedings and regretted that the Alabama was not detained, and contended that all such vessels should be prohibited from entering British ports. The Solicitor General explained and defended the course of Government, asserting that every effort has been made honestly to carry out the laws and maintain neutrality. He admitted that vessels might be prohibited from entering British ports, and said the Government was considering the subject of how they could remonstrate with the Confederate Government.

The remonstrance of France to Prussia against the advance of Prussian troops into Jutland, is said to be far less forcible than England's, but the tone of document is considered indicative that Napoleon fully means what he says. It is asserted that the Prussians have notified England of an intended early attack on Frederickstadt.

CAMP DOUGLAS

Shaving, Shampooing, and Hair-Cutting SALOON.

JOHN TAUFER has the pleasure of announcing to the residents of Camp Douglas and vicinity, that he has again opened his Shaving, Shampooing and Hair-Cutting Saloon, and is now prepared to attend to the wants of all those who will favor him with a call.

WANTED.

HAY and Wood, at Camp Douglas, by WALKER BROWN

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

C. KIDGELL begs leave to inform his friends and the public at large, that he has removed his jewelry establishment to a more suitable store, on 1st South Temple street, near E. Galt's blacksmithing shop, and opposite Mr. J. Clawsen's ice cream saloon, and at the same time returns thanks for past favors and solicits a continuance of their patronage, both in making and repairing jewelry, watches, etc., as he has engaged a first rate watch maker, and by strict attention to business and good workmanship, he hopes to give general satisfaction. Call and see him, as he expects a large stock of new goods to arrive soon.

THEATER!! GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, M. B. OLAWSON Stage Manager, JOHN T. CAINE

GRAND COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TO MRS. S. M. IRWIN.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 21st, 1864.

On which occasion will be presented for the first time the Greatest Sensation Play of the age, entitled

THE ANGEL OF MIDNIGHT.

Angel of Justice, Angel of Truth, Angel of Vengeance, Angel of Light, Paul Bernarr

With a full cast of the Company.

DANCE, - - - MASTER HARRY

The whole to conclude with the High Comedy Farce of

NATURE AND PHILOSOPHY.

or

The Youth who never saw a Woman.

In which Mrs. Irwin will appear as "Colin," the unsophisticated youth.

ATTENTION! ATTENTION!!

We have just opened at our New Store

A LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

Stock of

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

From the Eastern Market,

Which we wish to dispose of as soon as possible, on Reasonable Terms.

Call and examine, at the New Store, opposite the U. S. Subsistence Storehouse, west side of Main street: m7-1f

NEW GOODS!

NEW GOODS!

We have just received from California, a

LARGE AND WELL SELECTED

STOCK OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE,

Consisting of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Tinware, Gentlemen's Clothing, Tobacco, Cigars, Dye Stuffs and a thousand other articles too numerous to mention.

Town Clock Store, opposite Godbe's Drug store.

Call and examine our New Stock.

mar10-2w F. D. CLIFT.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!

I have just received and have to

ARRIVE IN A FEW DAYS,

A large and

WELL SELECTED STOCK

OF

GENERAL MERCHANDISE

Which I wish to dispose of as soon as possible.

Call and examine, and note the prices; no trouble to show goods.

WM. JENNINGS,

Staines & Needham's old Store, sin St.

The highest prices paid for Gold Coin and Gold Dust.

February 24th, 1864-1f W. JENNINGS.

C. CLIVE,

MERCHANT TAILOR.

Main St., opposite Town Clock, G. S. L. City.

CLOTHING of all kinds made and repaired in the highest style of art.

Particular attention paid to the manufacture of Officers' Military Uniforms.

GREAT SALT LAKE

-AND-

EAST BANNACK EXPRESS LINE

WILL commence running regular trips, with good thorough braced wagons, April 1st, 1864.

THROUGH IN SEVEN DAYS.

Leave Great Salt Lake City every Wednesday, via Bannack and Nevada, and arrive at Virginia City every Tuesday.

Leave Virginia City every Tuesday, via Nevada and Bannack City, and arrive at Great Salt Lake City every Monday.

Passengers and Express matter conveyed.

A. J. OLIVER & CO.,

Agents, Main St., G. S. L. City.

THEATER!! GREAT SALT LAKE CITY!!

Manager, M. B. OLAWSON Stage Manager, JOHN T. CAINE

PERFORMANCES EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY EVENINGS.

The talented, versatile artists,

MR. and MRS. S. M. IRWIN

Appear Every Evening.

SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 19th, 1864.

Second night of the Magnificent Drama in two acts,

SATAN IN PARIS

Or The Mysterious Stranger,

The Mysterious Stranger, assuming six different Characters

Other characters by Messrs. McKensie, Simmons, Maiben, Margotta, Dunbar, Mesdames Bowring, Woodmansee and Gibson, and Miss Alexander.

The performance will conclude with a Roaring Farce.

For full particulars, see bills of day.

Doors open at quarter past six; Curtain rises at seven o'clock. Box Office open every day for sale of tickets.

JAMES LINFORTH,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

206 BATTERY STREET,

San Francisco, Cal.

Particular attention given to purchases for Utah, m21f

FAUST'S

LIVERY, SALE, AND FEED STABLES,

(SECOND SOUTH TEMPLE STREET.)

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY.

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, AND SADDLE HORSES LET

on moderate terms.

Horse and Cattle Market.

Auction Sales every Saturday morning, at 10 o'clock.

Particular attention given to selling Horses, Mules and Stock of all kinds. Purchasers and sellers will each consult their interest by calling on me.

CORRAL ACCOMMODATIONS

on a liberal scale, at my premises. Farmers will find here convenient stabling, at reasonable rates.

RANCH.

Horses or Mules Ranched by the month or year.

feb26-1f H. J. FAUST.

NOTICE.

OFFICE, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO.,

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

ALL persons purchasing Certificates of Stock in the

Jordan Silver Mining Company, are notified that they must present their Certificates so purchased to the

Secretary, in order that they may be cancelled, and new certificates issued instead.

By order of the Board of Trustees.

feb19-1m G. W. CARLETON, Sec'y.

SALT! SALT!!

A No. one article of fine boiled

TABLE SALT,

Put up in sacks of all sizes, in good style and at the

shortest notice. Also, a superior quality without

sacks furnished in any quantity, on application to

feb18-1m M. J. SNEDEKER

9th ward, G. S. L. City.

MANURE FOR SALE.

SEVERAL hundred loads of Manure for sale, at

twenty-five cents per load, at Camp Douglas, U. T.

Apply to the Post Treasurer. jan27-1f

COAL NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the undersigned is now

prepared to deliver at his mine on East Weber, a

first rate quality of Stone Coal at the rate of Five (5)

dollars per ton. I guarantee this Coal of a quality

superior to any in the Territory. A large portion of

my Coal is identical with the famous Cannel Coal.

Orders may be left either at the mine or at the Tele-

graph Office, G. S. L. City. jan18-1h

GEO. W. CARLETON

NOTICE.

THE Public are notified that the Checks issued for

change at my store, are only for circulation at Camp

Douglas. Parties circulating my checks outside of Camp

Douglas are notified that they do so at their own risk,

and that I will not be responsible for their acts.

Persons holding my checks outside of Camp Douglas

are notified that they will be redeemed on presentation

at my store. mar4-1f

JOSEPH H. NEVITT,

Post Sutter.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership heretofore existing between Geo. W.

Carleton and William Galbraith, in the Weber Coal

Mine, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All

claims against said Company will be settled by George

W. Carleton, he having bought out the entire interest

in said Company. feb5-1f

G. W. CARLETON, Wm. GALBRAITH.

NOTICE.

OFFICE, JORDAN SILVER MINING CO.,

Great Salt Lake City, Feb. 17th, 1864.

THE Stockholders of the Jordan Silver Mining Co.

fore leaving the prison mapped out his course, and concluded that the best route to take was the one towards Norfolk or Fortress Monroe as there were fewer rebel pickets in that direction. They therefore kept the York river railroad to the left and moved towards the Chickahominy river. They passed through Boar Swamp, and crossed the road leading to Bottom bridge. Sometimes they waded through mud and water almost up to their necks, and kept the Bottom bridge road to their left, although at times they could see and hear the cars traveling over the York river road.

While passing through the swamp near the Chickahominy Colonel Kendrick sprained his ankle and fell. Fortunately too, was that fall for him and his party, for while he was lying there one of them chanced to look up, and saw in a direct line with them a swamp bridge, and in the dim outline they could perceive that parties with muskets were passing over the bridge. They therefore moved some distance to the south, and after passing through more of the swamp, reached the Chickahominy about four miles below Bottom bridge. Here now was a difficulty. The river was only 20 feet wide, but it was very deep, and the refugees were worn out and fatigued. Chancing, however, to look up, Lieut. Bradford saw that two trees had fallen on either side of the river, and that their branches were interlocked. By crawling up one tree and down the other, the fugitives reached the east bank of the Chickahominy, and Col. Kendrick could not help remarking that he believed Providence was on their side, else they would not have met that natural bridge.

They subsequently learned from a friendly negro, that, had they crossed the bridge they had seen, they would assuredly have been recaptured, for Capt. Turner, the keeper of Libbey Prison, had been out and posted guards there, and in fact had alarmed the whole country, and got the people up as a vigilance committee to capture the escaped prisoners.

After crossing over this natural bridge they laid down on the ground and slept until sunrise on the morning of the 11th, when they continued on their way, keeping eastwardly as near as they could. Up to this time they had had nothing to eat, and were almost famished. About noon of the 11th they met several negroes, who gave them information as to the whereabouts of the rebel pickets, and furnished them with food.

A FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLAR REWARD.—In 1858, a gentleman walking on the outer end of Meigg's wharf had his hat blown off his head by a summer afternoon gust of wind, and, in trying to catch it before it went overboard, he tripped on the planking and tumbled head foremost into the waters of the Bay. The tide was running a strong flood at the time, and as he came up to the surface, Special Officer Van Ness, who happened to be on the dock at the time, and seeing the man was in danger of drowning—not being a swimmer—plunged in after him, and rescued him from death. This was not accomplished without great peril to the officer; but both men succeeded in being landed on the dock. The rescued man gave his name as Charles Bernard Egerson, and offered to handsomely reward him, but Mr. Van Ness refused to accept anything for his humane act. A short time since, Mr. Egerson died in Liverpool, and left Officer Van Ness a legacy of \$50,000.—*S. F. Alta.*

An old woman said to a lady visitor that after reading a good book she liked to meditate upon it. "Right to a 4," replied the lady.

"Then Hark at"—A poet says: "Oh, she was fair, but sorrow came and left her traces there."

What become of the rest of the harness he don't state.—*Erie Dispatch.*

Oh, no! Further down the hill of poetry it says:

"Come with me, lassie and I'll take thee to thy home."

The balance of the harness is still missing however.—*La Crosse Dem.*

You are mistaken about that. The same poet speaking of the same young lady, says:

"And all the lines that sorrow left have faded out in joy."

The rest of the harness is still missing.—*Ex.*

No! still another piece has turned up further on the poem informs us that

"Loving hands with simple flow'rs had decked her for the bridal." Nothing yet has transpired as to the whereabouts of the rest of the harness.—*York Republican.*

All a mistake—for hath not Addison said:

"Give me but the belt this waist hath bound a fig take all the world around"

Don't be discouraged, friend; the rest of the harness is bound to come.—*Ohio State Journal.*

Of course it is. For hath not the poet said:

"When Greek joins Greek then comes the tug of war."

Pass along the balance.—*Toledo Blade.*

We found a part of it "within a mile of Edinboro' town," where "the lassie blushed and frowning cried, no, no, it will not do; cannot, cannot, wonnot, wonnot, mannot buckle to." Who can hitch up the remainder of the harness?—*Cleveland Herald.*

The remainder can be found. Shakespeare makes Macbeth say:

"Blow wind! come wrack! at least we'll die with harness on our back."

Find where Macbeth is buried and the harness is there.—*Cleveland Leader.*

THE DOLL'S MISSION.—The doll is one of the most imperious necessities, and at the same time one of the most charming instincts of female childhood

To care for, to clothe, to adorn, to dress, to undress, to dress over again, to teach, to scold a little, to rock, to cuddle, to put to sleep, to imagine that something is somebody—all the future of women is there. Even when musing and prattling, while making little wardrobes and little baby clothes, while sewing little dresses, little bodices, and little jackets, the child becomes a little girl, the little girl becomes a great girl, the great girl becomes a woman. The first baby takes the place of the last doll.

A "SMART" TRICK.—Down East somebody advertised in all the papers, "portraits of Gen. Jackson, engraved under the patronage of Congress, for twenty-five cents each." When the money was sent the crafty advertiser sent a two-cent postage stamp. This is a poor likeness of the Old Hero, but it was certainly published by the authority of Congress. It is said that the smart fellow who did this trick is a school-boy, sixteen years old; and that he cleared \$600 before he was detected.

Two original Murillos have been discovered in Paris. Eight thousand francs were offered for the two by a person who casually saw them at the auctioneer's. He declined to sell them at private sale, but putting them up at auction they were run up to thirty thousand francs. The auctioneer "smelt a mice," suspended the sale, sent the pictures to the restorer's, and lo! the signature of Murillo! The pictures are now held to be worth two hundred thousand francs.

ARMY PROPOSALS. Commissary Department, U. S. A. PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.

SEALD PROPOSALS will be received at the office of the U. S. Commissary of Subsistence for the District of Utah in this City until the 20th day of May 1864, for furnishing the following named Subsistence Stores—Viz:
1st, FRESH BEEF.

Three hundred and twenty-six thousand (326,000) pounds, more or less, of fresh beef, killed and dressed in the usual manner, (necks, shanks, and kidney tallow excluded,) for the troops stationed at Camp Douglas, to be delivered at that place, at such times and in such quantities as the commanding officer may direct.

The delivery to commence on the first day of July, 1864, and end on the 30th day of June, 1865.

2nd, FLOUR.
Five hundred and fifty thousand (550,000) pounds, more or less, of A No. 1 flour, in good and substantial sacks, containing 100 lbs each, and subject to inspection; to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be required, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 1st day of January, 1865.

Provided, that not less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds shall be delivered during each of the months, from July to December, 1864, inclusive.

3rd, POTATOES.
Two thousand (2,000) bushels of potatoes, the delivery to commence on the 1st day of July, 1864, and the whole to be delivered on or before the 30th day of November, 1864. The delivery to be made at the Commissary Warehouse, in Great Salt Lake City, or at Camp Douglas, as the Commissary may direct.

4th, SALT.
Two hundred and fifty (250) bushels of A No. 1 fine boiled salt, in sacks, delivered on or before the 1st day of November, 1864, at the Commissary Warehouse, provided that at least twenty-five (25) bushels be delivered during each of the months of July, August and September, 1864.

Salt and Potatoes will be estimated and bid for at the rate of sixty (60) pounds to the bushel.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may have on hand for distribution.

Good and sufficient bonds will be required for the fulfillment of the contract or contracts, and the names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

In all cases except that of Fresh Beef, bids will be entertained for furnishing the whole or a part of the above named articles; provide such part shall not be less than fifty thousand (50,000) pounds Flour, two hundred and fifty (250) bushels Potatoes, fifty (50) bushels of Salt, and each bid must state specifically the articles and amount proposed to be delivered and the price.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are invited to be present at the opening of the proposals at the office of the undersigned, at 1 P. M., on Friday, the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. Chas. H. Hempstead, C. S., Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed Proposals for "Beef," "Flour," "Potatoes" or "Salt," as the case may be.

CHAS. H. HEMPSTEAD,
Capt. and Commissary of Subsistence, District of Utah.

**Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.
Proposals for Fuel and Forage.**

SEALD PROPOSALS will be received at this office (next door to the Post-Office) until 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864, for furnishing the following supplies of Quartermaster's stores, to be delivered at Camp Douglas, U. T., in such quantities as required; provided that two thirds of the whole amount of each article required, shall be delivered prior to the 1st day of December, 1864, and all to be delivered prior to June 30th, 1865.

Wood—Four Thousand (4,000) Cords.
Hay—Two Thousand (2,000) Tons.
Oats—One Hundred Thousand (100,000) Bushels.

All the articles must be of the best quality, and bidders will so specify in their bids; also good and sufficient bonds will be required for the faithful performance of the contracts, and names of sureties must accompany each bid.

Bids will be received for furnishing the whole amount of each article required in one bid. And bids also will be received for not less than 10,000 bushels of Oats, or 300 tons of Hay, or 1,000 cords of Wood, in any one bid.

Payment will be made in such funds as the Government may furnish.

Contractors and sureties will be required to take the oath of allegiance.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids.

Bidders are requested to be present at the opening of proposals, at my office, at 12 M., the 20th day of May, 1864.

Bids will be addressed (through the Post-Office or otherwise) to Capt. D. B. Stover, Asst. Quartermaster, Great Salt Lake City, U. T., and endorsed, Proposals for "Wood," "Hay" or "Oats," as the case may be.

D. B. STOVER,
Capt. and Asst. Quartermaster, District of Utah.

**CALIFORNIA AND NEVADA VOLUNTEERS
RESTAURANT.**

South-east of the Cavalry quarters Camp Douglas.
Meals at all hours between Revolt and
Tattoo.

Feb 8, 1m JULLIAN AYER, Prop'r.

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House
The citizens of Great Salt Lake City, and the traveling public are respectfully informed that the

Bannack Restaurant and Eating House, situated on Main street, opposite the Salt Lake House, is now open, and the proprietor is prepared to furnish Board and Lodging on reasonable terms.

Jan 5-11 J. A. FORBES AND JES. D. BAYLISS.

**HAIR CUTTING, SHAVING, AND
SHAMPOOING.**

J. CANANO HAS THE PLEASURE OF IN-
forming the public that he has fitted up and opened a neat and

COMMODOUS SALOON
South of the Cavalry quarters, at Camp Douglas, where he will attend to the wants of all who may favor him with their patronage.

ATTENTION! CITIZENS OF UTAH

Bring in Your Produce

A. GILBERT

(Next door to the Salt Lake House) calls attention to his large and well

STOCK OF DRY GOODS

Consisting of

COTTON, WOOLEN, AND MIXED FABRICS

CALICOES, SILKS, DRILLINGS, FLANNELS

and other

STAPLES

Selected Expressly for this Market

Also offers on reasonable terms

GROCERIES, COFFEE, CANDLES, SOAP, etc., etc., etc., HARDWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, etc., etc., etc.

On Terms to Suit

EXAMINE OUR GOODS AND TRY OUR PRICES

Highest Cash Prices paid for Goods

nov 27-117 A. GILBERT

RANSOHOFF & BRO.

MAIN STREET, GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH TERRITORY.

Now offer to the Public one of the Best Assorted and Largest Stock of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Fancy and Staple Articles,

EVER BROUGHT TO THIS TERRITORY.

SELECTED WITH ESPECIAL VIEW TO THIS MARKET.

At Rates to Suit the Times.

A Full Assortment of

Merchandise,

Including

Fancy Articles, Dress Goods, Trimmings, Groceries, Hardware and Crockery.

In fact everything desirable, necessary and useful, from Needles up to Cooking Stoves; from Finest Lace and Silks to Calicoes, Cottons and

WOOLEN GOODS.

GIVE US A CALL AND SEE OUR PRICES.

nov 27-117 RANSOHOFF & BRO.